

LINCOLN COUNTY LEADER

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TOLEDO OREGON

The only thing that a bet proves is that the man who makes it has money.

Don't be discouraged if you were not voted into the hall of fame. Better a living nobody than a dead somebody in particular.

A French aeronaut has broken the record, whereas the only things members of that profession usually break is their necks.

The real poverty of riches is illustrated by the case of the blind New York millionaire who offered \$1,000,000 to anyone who could restore to him his sight and then failed to get relief.

Col. Du Paty De Clam has at last been retired from the French army. Next to Esterhazy the colonel earned in the Dreyfus case the largest share of infamy, which will follow him into his retirement.

Women who never read the newspapers are still becoming the prey of bigamists who marry for money. Every girl should read the newspapers and learn something of the ways of the world, wicked as some of its ways are.

The protection of the woods from devastating fires should be the next step in the development of forestry. In Southern France it is proposed to divide the forests into sections, and separate them by planting strips of a juicy species of cactus.

A rich Englishman who died the other day provided in his will that his daughters were to inherit nothing if they became the wives of American citizens. Puff! We would like to see his homely old daughters stand beside some of our girls for comparison!

What has become of the sense of law? Every city has its lawless element and the only safety is to keep that under. But nowadays there seems to be a general indifference, and the average citizen leaves these little difficulties to be worked out between the police and the mob, and if he shows any interest at all it is to watch how the row will come out.

What is the Amazon's favorite weapon? A Chicago newspaper compiles a table showing the character of weapons used by women in several hundred cases of assault and battery before the police courts during the past year. As was to be expected, the broom handle is most used, being chosen by 186 belligerent females. But this may mean only it was the handiest, not the favorite, weapon. Hairbrushes and batons figure conspicuously, and the rolling-pin is deadly in many cases. The most interesting is the case of a woman who went into battle with a nursing bottle and smashed it over her antagonist's head. All this seems ridiculous, but there is some satisfaction in the thought that women do not employ the knife or the pistol in settling their differences. In this respect, at least, they can claim more common sense and humanity than men.

It was regarded as a great triumph won for human liberty a couple of centuries ago, when the principle was established that all trials of persons accused of crimes and misdemeanors must be held with open doors. The famous "Star Chamber" court of the Stuarts was typical of tyranny. But years of experience under free institutions have revealed the fact that in a very large number of cases a trial in open court has a hardening and degrading influence on the persons accused, and that with young people of previous good character some choice might well be allowed as to whether the trial should be open to the public or conducted in the presence only of the court officials, the necessary witnesses and attorneys. The latter view has obtained in the conduct of the special court established about a year ago in Buffalo for the trial of juvenile offenders. One of the first acts of the present police justice was to announce that children would be tried behind closed doors. No protest appears to have been raised, and the plan is said to have been most successful.

Effort has been made for some time to classify hydrophobia among diseases of the imagination. Even at Pasteur's laboratory faddists insisted that the wild-eyed children brought there for treatment after being bitten by wolves, dogs or cats were the victims of hallucination. In Chicago a horse bitten by a cow developed blood poisoning, accompanied with all the symptoms of rabies, death resulting after horrible suffering. In the case of the horse it can scarcely be claimed that the creature died from dread caused "by association of ideas" or "hearing hydrophobia talked about." The truth is that rabid animals whose dangerous tendencies are rarely discovered until too late for precautions are allowed too great liberty among human beings. The in-

creasing practice of permitting dogs to be public familiars in crowded cities is full of peril. The torture to which they are constantly exposed and frequently subjected is of itself calculated to induce insanity, whose consequences are not limitable to their own species. Dissemination of disease by all varieties of animal life is now so well established in scientific annals that cranks and egotists with animal fads must be required to keep their pets within safeguards for the protection of the community as well as of the pets.

It is only fifty years since the possibility of sending telegraphic messages under the sea was first established; and the engineer who directed the laying of the first ocean cable, from Dover to the French cliffs on the other side of the English Channel, is still lying in England. The cable soon ceased to work, but it was the precursor of the Atlantic cable which was paid out from the Great Eastern in 1866, and of the one hundred and seventy thousand miles of ocean cable now in operation. The discoveries of one generation become the indispensable conveniences of the next. To realize how ocean telegraphy has affected the conditions of modern life, we have only to try to imagine what the world would be like without it. If dealers in cotton or wheat at New York or Chicago knew nothing of the day's prices in London or Bombay, how timid and contracted their transactions would be! If all our news from Europe were a week old, how slow would be those exchanges of opinion and sympathy which now make common interests among the nations! How perplexing and interminable would be the adjustment of international questions, if such conferences among the governments as those necessitated by the crisis in China had to wait the slow course of correspondence by mail! Like most discoverers and inventors, the first experimenters with ocean telegraphy builded better than they knew; and the world is vastly different from what it would have been, if they had not pushed their experiments, in the face of discouragement and ridicule, to a successful conclusion.

In the absence of any better topic of discussion, at a recent meeting of the Rainy Day Club in New York Miss Dora Goldthwait made the assertion that women do not always tell the unqualified truth. Strange as it may seem, since lying, like most other faults, is supposed to have no sex, the assertion aroused tremendous excitement. To obtain a satisfactory answer to the question, "Do women lie?" it should first be settled what a lie is. If by a lie is meant the intentional purpose to deceive with malicious or dishonest ends in view, the woman is rare who utters a lie. She is seldom guilty of the "lie direct," which is the masculine lie, but as to the "lie with circumstances," that is another story. Byron defines a lie as "the truth in masquerade," which, perhaps, comes nearest to the gentle art of lying as practiced by women—an art not only gentle but difficult, for Tennyson says that "a lie that is half the truth is the hardest lie of all." The half truth is simply another form of tact, and women are conceded to be masters of tact. Nearly all the communications upon this subject are from women. Few men, indeed, would venture to express their opinion, though Julian Hawthorne has the courage to observe that when women intend to be truthful "they come nearer success than we can," but on the other hand "they are able to fabricate a lie which shall bear a misleading resemblance to the truth more skillfully than their male brethren." The most exhaustive discussion of the question is that made by May Bushnell-Moody, who asserts that there are instances where a plain, straightforward, honest lie is an absolute necessity and thoroughly pardonable, and that "to tell a clever untruth at the critical moment is an admirable accomplishment." As a rule, however, she believes that a really tactful woman cannot get along without "her reserve fund of tiny, harmless subterfuges," and that "if one never deviates from the path of truth one is ceaselessly plunged into all sorts of troubles, besieged with enemies, and absolutely devoid of that delightful kindness toward people which is the basis of all happiness and unity." In other words, this lady would have us believe that a lie is an offense, but a fib is just a cheerful evasion, and "the woman who can discriminate between these two is justified in using them with impunity." It is noticeable the question is never asked, "Do men lie?" It is cheerfully assumed they do, and not being creatures of the emotions, they do it directly and robustly. They rarely fib. Women, on the other hand, being governed by their emotions and imaginations, while they have a horror for the "lie direct," do not regard the "lie with circumstance" as a sin but rather as a necessary accompaniment of tact.

Small Horses in War.

The experience of the British in South Africa is said to have demonstrated the superiority of small horses to large ones as draft animals in the field of hostilities. The small beasts can go longer without food, it is said, can do just as much work, and make a smaller target for the enemy.

TEACHING REDSKINS.

METHOD OF EDUCATING INDIAN CHILDREN.

Progress Made by the Introduction of Manual Training Into Schools—Gratifying Results of an Experiment Tried by Miss Estelle Reel.

Since her appointment as superintendent of Indian schools Miss Estelle Reel has accomplished wonders by the introduction of manual methods in agency schools scattered throughout the Western States and territories. Early in her career as superintendent she became convinced, as she herself expresses it, that "among all children, Indians and whites alike, the shortest road to the brain is through the hand." In a perfunctory way manual training had been in operation before Miss Reel received her appointment, but since then it has received close attention and the results have been gratifying in the extreme. In the early days of the republic most Indian teachers sought to lift the aboriginal mind to the plane of Christian enlightenment by means of texts and sermons, catechisms and injunctions, and too commonly their efforts ended in the sad realization that the seed was sown on stony ground. Half a century ago some teachers began to realize that the chief need of the Indian is for practical education involving manual training and actual introduction into the arts and industries of their Caucasian neighbors, and the efforts of those teachers who adopted this plan were always more or less fruitful. It was not until the advent of Miss Reel that the system was given a really fair trial. The result has been so satisfactory that doubtless the work will be still further developed in future. Observers of educational progress are impressed with the increasingly practical character of instruction in our own schools; the kindergarten has passed the experimental stage and become an important educational factor; manual training has been substituted for the dreary grind of word drill, to the immeasurable benefit of pupils, and nature teaching is rapidly replacing the husks of dead knowledge in every university and in all the better normal schools and high schools, as well as in many of the primary schools throughout the country.

In speaking of the benefits accruing from this system of education Miss Reel said recently: "The benefits of this educational revolution to the chil-

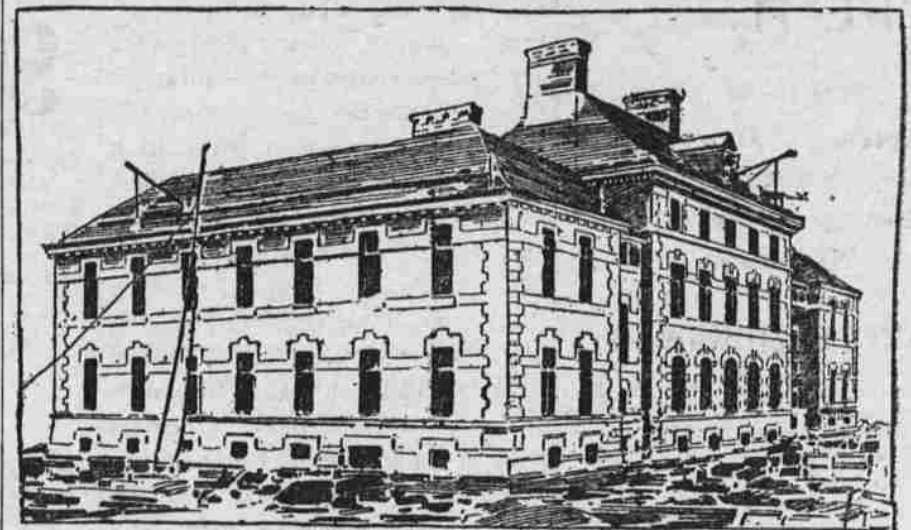
tion, when completed, will consist of the large examination and office building, a restaurant, laundry and bathhouse, a power-house and a hospital and a physician's house. All of these are to be fireproof. The government does not intend that the catastrophe which destroyed the old station on the night of June 15, 1897, and threatened the lives of between 200 and 300 immigrants, shall be repeated. No wood has been used in the construction of the main building except in the floors of the offices on the second story and in the trimmings.

The architects have adopted a color scheme in red brick, Indiana limestone and Maine granite. The design is pick-

and in various other forms of extra-professional treatment which is almost non-existent in Europe.

There must be some explanation of this American craze for doctoring. Certainly it is not that we are a sickly and an ailing race. On the contrary we are exceptionally hardy and enduring.

It may be that our backwardness in the art of cooking has a great deal to do with it. Outside of a few highly-favored centers the efforts of cooks are directed chiefly to the concocting of sundry fried messes that are interesting to the palate but productive of that lumpy feeling in the pit of the stomach and afterward of all manner of disorders, from a general sense of gloom and



IMMIGRANT HOSPITAL, ELLIS ISLAND.

ed out in the light stones and accentuated by the contrasting tints. The big building is further accentuated to the distant passer-by on the water by four towers. The exterior in some respects suggests an exhibition hall. Owing to the absence of any buildings not in harmony with it in dimensions and design, the eye does not convey to the mind an idea of its size. It covers one and one-half acres of ground and is 165x400 feet.

In order to provide greater isolation for the hospital and furnish a basin for the anchorage of the steamers used in transporting the immigrants, a new island, about three acres in extent, has been made southwest of the main island and parallel to it. The two are connected on the Jersey City side by a crib. The hospital is being built on the Jersey City end of this new rectangle of land. The physician's house is to stand on the southwestern extremity. The other buildings are on the main island, the restaurant, laundry and bathhouse adjoining the main building on the northwest end and the

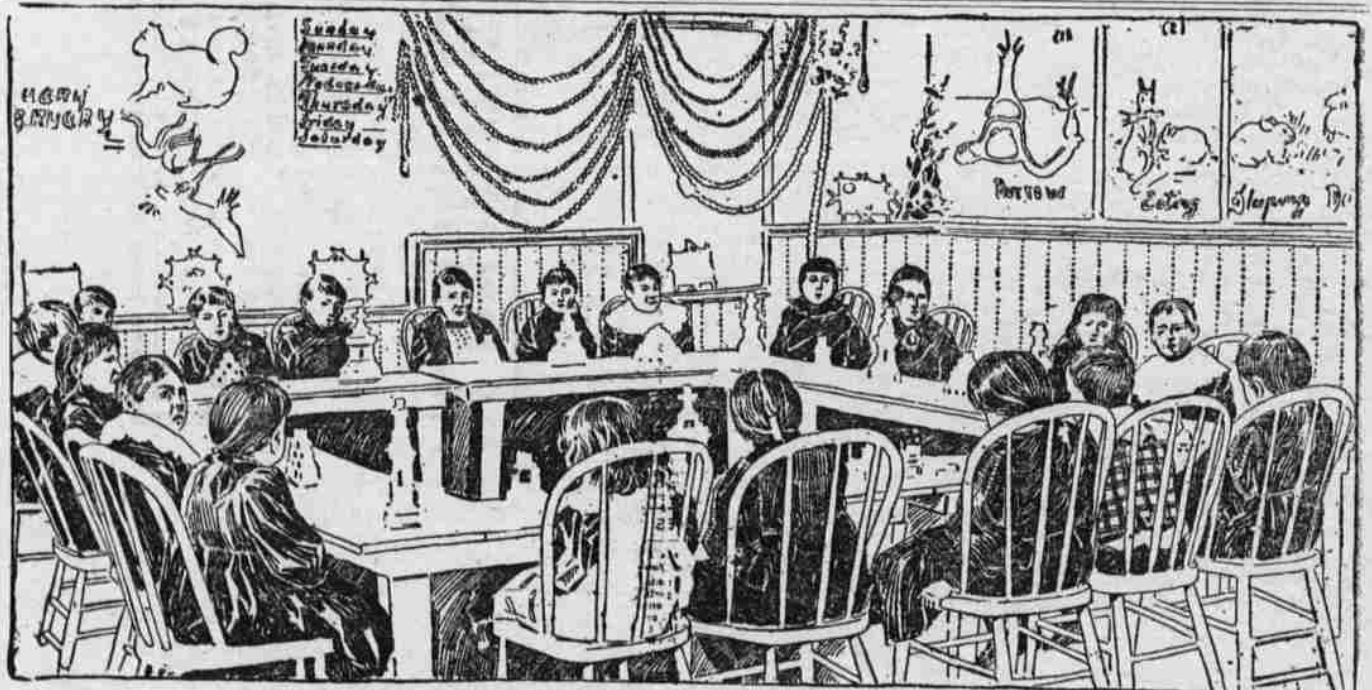
dissatisfaction and need of some sort of medicine to complete collapse and a fierce struggle with death.

A good cook can come pretty near to keeping the doctor out of the house.—New York World.

Where the Coin Goes To.

The amount of gold turned into coin each year by the mints of the world is a mere nothing to the huge quantity used in gilding picture frames, painting signs, binding books, designing on furniture and on pottery. The world's entire stock of gold is about 1,100 tons, but of this only 190 exists in the form of coin.

This stock is increasing by about three and a half tons a year. Four tons and a half are minted, but a ton is lost by waste. This is a small item compared with the 120 tons which jewelers and gilders use up every year, and none of this vast amount is recoverable. France is the largest consumer of gold for the arts. She uses 35,000 pounds a year. Great Britain is a good second, with 34,100 pounds. The United States



EDUCATING YOUNG LATTER DAY SAVAGES.

dren and youth of America have been very great, yet the advantages of the modern method are incomparably greater to Indian children than to their Caucasian contemporaries. Allowing for exceptional cases, the Indian child is of lower physical organization than the white child of corresponding age. His forearms are smaller and his fingers and hands less flexible; the very structure of his bones and muscles will not permit so wide a variety of manual movements as are customary among Caucasian children, and his very instincts and modes of thought are adjusted to this imperfect manual development. In like manner his face is without that complete development of nerve and muscle which gives character to expressive features; his face seems stolid because it is without the mechanism of free expression, and at the same time his mind remains measurably stolid because of the very absence of mechanism for its own expression. In short, the Indian instincts and nerves and muscles and bones are adjusted one to another, and all to the habits of the race for uncounted generations, and his offspring cannot be taught to be like the children of the white man until they are taught to do like them.

WHERE IMMIGRANTS LAND.

Extensive Quarters Being Built on Ellis Island, New York.

Early next year the immigrant who arrives in New York Bay will make his first landing on free soil in one of a set of spacious buildings which are now in course of erection on Ellis Island, New York Bay. The new immigrant sta-

power-house occupying the north side of the island.

All of the buildings and the landing piers and ferry slip are to be connected with covered passageways, so that from the moment he lands on the island until he leaves it the immigrant is not once in the open air unless he is permitted to walk upon the broad promenade on the roof. There are no loopholes by which he may leave without the consent of the officials.

Ellis Island has been used as an immigration station since 1891. Shortly after Congress relieved New York State of the supervision of the European immigrants entering through this port a wooden building 750x250 feet was erected on Ellis Island as a station at an expense of between \$500,000 and \$600,000. It was opened on New Year's Day, 1891. On the night of June 15, 1897, the big nondescript building, described at the time as a veritable tinderbox, was burned to the ground, fortunately without the loss of a life. The immigration office was moved back to its original home in the barge office and preparations were made for the construction of a series of fireproof buildings to replace the old buildings. The cost of these is over \$1,000,000.

Too Many Fried Messes.

Dr. Jacobi, writing in the Medical Record, says that in the United States there is one physician to every 600 people—proportionately twice as many as in Great Britain, four times as many as France has, five times as many as Germany has and six times as many as Italy has. And Dr. Jacobi might have gone on to show that we take an interest in patent or proprietary medicines

follow next, with 31,000 pounds. Some things marked "Made in Germany" must be genuine, for her craftsmen use 29,040 pounds. Switzerland, with her big watch industry, absorbs 18,900 pounds; Italy, 9,100 pounds; Russia, 9,000 pounds, and the smaller nations the rest. It is estimated, too, that in India gold to the value of nearly \$5,000,000 each year is withdrawn from circulation by native hoarders, and in other countries, bunching them all together, a similar amount.

French Tobacco.

Many French medical men are abandoning the use of tobacco, owing largely to the government monopoly of that commodity. According to the physicians the cigars of the "Regie" (those made at the government factories) are so uniformly bad and the tax on all other brands is so prohibitive that the only sensible thing to do is not to smoke at all.

Female Clerks in Japan.

The latest innovation in Japan is the formation of commercial schools for the training of female clerks, and one of the largest railway companies in Nippon has intimated that after a certain date women only will be employed in its clerical department.

A girl may keep quiet on the subject of her intended's income until after their engagement is announced, but that is the turning point for boasts or wails.

Miss Withers—I believe Arthur is afraid to propose to me. Belle—Of course he is, and there are thousands of others just like him.—Smart Set.